4: Cummins D-4 (no date) 1937 MD1 Syria MD1

DERMATOGLYPHICS IN PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST

I. LEBANESE: MITWALI

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121 This report is presented as a record of data toward an eventual analysis of racial variation in dermatoglyphics. It is to be hoped that a broad comparison of races on this basis may be eventually possible, but it will be necessary to continue the accumulation of records on various populations, perhaps from time to time taking stock of progress as has been done recently by Steggerda, Steggerda and Lane for the palmar features (Middle American Research Series, publication 7, Tulane University, '36).

124 101 795 The material here treated represents a population not hitherto investigated from the standpoint of dermatoglyphics. The Mitwali are a Syrian mountain people, living in the southern Lebanon range. They are Moslems, but adhere to the Shiite sect rather than to the Sunni which is common to the region. There are 138 subjects in the series, males and females being in the proportion of about two to one; in view of the small numbers the sexes are combined. The subjects are mainly children in the government schools, the adult population having proved generally unsuitable for printing—on account of extensive callouses.

141 128 The palmar features, main lines and patterns, are tabulated in tables 1 and 2, their formulations following the methods of Cummins et al. (Am. J. Phys. Anthrop., XII, '29).

The data on lines A and D have been further analyzed, to determine the main-line index which has been suggested by Cummins (Middle American Research Series, Tulane University, publication 7, '36) as a value denoting the degree of slant of the general palmar configuration. For the 276 hands

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in this collection the mean index is 8.50 ± 0.09. Right hands alone yield a mean of 9.33 ± 0.11, and the lefts, 7.67 ± 0.12.

Axial triradii present the following percentile occurrences, right and left hands being here combined since no significant

TABLE 1

Terminations of the palmar main lines, stating the percentile occurrence of each position

POSITION	LINE A			LINE B			LINE C			LINE D		
	R	L	Both	R	L	Both	R	L	Both	R	L	Both
1	0.7	9.4	5.0									
2	0.7	7.2	3.9									
3	34.1	52.2	43.1									
4	10.1	9.4	9.7		0.7	0.3						
5′	49.3	21.7	35.5	2.2	4.3	3.2						
5″	5.1		2.5	31.2	49.3	40.2	5.8	15.9	10.8			
6				9.4	11.6	10.5	2.9	2.9	2.9			
7				50.0	32.6	41.3	16.8	23.2	21.0	5.8	16.7	11.2
8				3.6		1.8				2.2	2.9	2.5
9				3.6		1.8	33.6	31.2	42.4	26.1	34.8	30.4
10							3.6		1.8	8.7	11.6	10.1
11							2.9		1.4	57.2	33.3	45.2
X							5.1	17.4	11.2			
x							0.7	2.2	1.4			
O					1.4	0.7	6.5	7.2	6.8		0.7	0.3

R = right, L = left.

TABLE 2

Percentile occurrences of true patterns and pattern vestiges (not including 'multiplications') of the five palmar areas

PATTERN	RIGHT	LEFT	BOTH
Hypothenar	32.6	29.7	31.1
Thenar/first interdigital	8.7	19.6	14.1
Second interdigital	9.4	3.6	6.5
Third interdigital	68.1	47.8	57.9
Fourth interdigital	47.8	67.4	57.6

bimanual differences are noted: 0, 0.7; t, 71.7; t′, 14.5; t″, 1.1; tt′, 6.9; tt″, 4.0; tt′t″, 0.4; t′t″, 0.7.

Frequencies of the finger-print types, classified by the usual fourfold scheme, are as follows: arches, 2.7%; radial loops, 4.2%; ulnar loops, 50.9%; whorls, 42.2%. The abundance of whorls is noteworthy.

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As pointed out by Cummins and Steggerda (Am. J. Phys. Anthrop., XX, '35), the pattern types may be regarded as variants of 'pattern intensity.' The arch is not a pattern in the strict sense of the term, while loops and whorls may be regarded as levels of successively increasing pattern intensity. For statistical purposes arbitrary values are assigned to the pattern types: arch, 0; loop, 1; whorl, 2. The complement of patterns in an individual is then converted into the 'index of pattern intensity' by summating the values of

TABLE 2

Percentile occurrence of pattern types for each digit

Digit	I			II			III		
Hand	R	L	Both	R	L	Both	R	L	Both
Whorls	68.1	55.8	61.9	52.2	47.8	50.0	27.5	31.9	29.7
Ulnar loops	29.0	42.8	35.9	22.5	27.5	25.0	66.7	62.3	64.5
Radial loops	1.4	0.7	1.0	18.8	17.4	18.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arches	1.4	0.7	1.0	6.5	7.2	6.8	4.3	4.3	4.3

Digit	IV			V		
Hand	R	L	Both	R	L	Both
Whorls	50.0	44.2	47.1	24.6	20.3	22.4
Ulnar loops	48.6	55.8	52.2	74.6	79.0	76.8
Radial loops	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arches	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7

R = right, L = left.

the ten patterns. The indices therefore range from 0, indicating ten arches, to 20, the value for ten whorls. The mean index in the present series is 13.96 ± 0.20. As a matter of record, providing for other statistical determinations such as the dactylodiagram of Poll, the frequencies of pattern types on separate digits are here recorded in table 3.

SUMMARY

Palmar main lines, axial triradii, palmar patterns and finger-print patterns are analyzed in 138 Mitwali, a Syrian mountain population. It may be noted that the features present a close relationship to another Lebanese series as well as to the Bwala Arabs (unpublished data).

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THIS book, like all political works written in war-time, suffers from certain defects. At a time when the face of the world changes so rapidly and the process of publication takes so long it is inevitable that books on current political problems should be partly out of date as soon as they are published. Moreover, there are important and delicate subjects which in normal times would require the fullest treatment but now can only be dealt with tentatively and circumspectly, if at all. Three chapters, in particular, are affected by these reservations. In Chapter VIII, which deals with foreign interests in Syria and Lebanon, I have analyzed those interests as they existed in 1939, leaving it to the reader to estimate how much they and the policies based upon them will have changed when the war comes to an end. In Chapter XII the narrative of events during the war years ends with the assumption of office by nationalist Governments in the middle of 1943; but the controversial happenings of later months are summarized in a postscript. At the same time, Anglo-French relations in the Levant since 1941 have only been treated in outline, without insistence upon painful detail. Finally, the discussion of Arab unity in Chapter XIII should be reviewed in the light of the series of conferences and discussions which began in Alexandria in September, 1944, after the book was substantially completed. In spite of these deficiencies I have decided to allow publication of the book to proceed because of the importance and urgency of some of the problems with which it deals.

At all stages of its growth my book has owed more than I can say to the many friends and colleagues who have helped me to an understanding of Middle Eastern politics, brought relevant information to my notice and read parts of the manuscript. I am particularly conscious of my many-sided debt to Dr. C. Malik, Dr. C. Zurayq, Professor H. A. R. Gibb, Mr. H. Beeley and Commander C. Schaeffer. More perhaps than they know they have influenced my thinking upon Arab questions, and what positive ideas the book contains mostly derive from one or other of them. I owe a debt of another kind, but equally great, to various members of the staff of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and

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political aspect. It tries to make clear the effect of changing spiritual, intellectual and social conditions upon political life; the attempts which are being made to establish new political forms adequate to the needs of a new age; and the relations of Syria and Lebanon with one another, with the other Arabic-speaking countries and with the Western Powers.

The first part of the book summarizes the history of Syria and Lebanon, with particular attention to the successive forms of government to which they have been subjected, the relations of those Governments with local communities, and the various influences which have helped to mould the nature of the inhabitants; the process by which French rule was established is described in some detail. Part Two analyzes the general problem which lies at the root of almost all the political difficulties of the present period: the problem of a traditional society changing fundamentally under the impact of Western civilization. The effects of this impact on the economic, social and intellectual life of Syria and Lebanon are sketched; its effects in the political sphere are discussed at length. It is shown how the contact between old and new has given rise to the Arab nationalist movement. The nature and weaknesses, the internal and external difficulties of nationalism are described; and especially the difficulties which spring from the existence of a number of important minorities. This part ends with a summary of the interests of the Western Powers in Syria and Lebanon. Part Three contains a narrative of political history from the beginning of the French occupation to the present day. It deals mainly with the conflict between French policy and the aspirations of the nationalists, and summarizes the steps which have been taken and the statements made since the Allied occupation of 1941. Finally, Part Four sets forth the principles upon which must rest a successful definition of the relations of France with Syria and Lebanon, and of France and Great Britain in Syria and Lebanon. It ends with some general considerations upon the path which the Arab movement might profitably take.

In the course of the book questions are raised too numerous, complex and profound to be disposed of in so slight a work. The author has laid his main emphasis upon certain of them, and in a perhaps arbitrary manner has chosen only to touch the surface of others; for example, the social and economic bases of Arab nationalism are dealt with in a summary fashion.

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128 Other questions which would call for full discussion in a comprehensive treatise have been wholly ignored. The work has been described as an essay in order to indicate these limitations in its scope, no less than to avoid making too high a claim for the studies and experience upon which it is based.

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121 101 It is important to make clear the way in which the term 'Syria' is used in the title and the text. Confusion has sometimes arisen from its use in several different senses: (i) In the past it has often been used to refer to the whole area stretching from the Taurus Mountains in the north to the Sinai Peninsula in the south, and from the Mediterranean Sea on the west to the Syrian Desert on the east. This area constitutes in many ways a single geographical unit, and its indigenous inhabitants form in some sense a single people. (ii) After the War of 1914-1918 this geographical unit was divided into two political areas; the southern area, which includes the regions now known as Palestine and Transjordan, was placed under a British Mandate, and the northern under a French. The term 'Syria' is sometimes used to refer to the whole northern area. (iii) This northern area was subdivided by the Mandatory Power into several political units, to which was given the collective name of 'Les États du Levant' or 'The Levant States'. From 1925 to 1936 they were four in number: the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon, or, as they are now called, the Syrian and Lebanese Republics, and the Governments of Latakia (known at first as the 'State of the Alawis') and Jebel Druze. In 1936 the two Governments were formally annexed to the State of Syria, and were known no longer as 'Governments' but as 'Provinces'. Thus the term 'Syria' is often used in a third sense, to refer to the State of Syria, before 1936 excluding, and since then including, Latakia and Jebel Druze.

The explicit subject of this essay is 'Syria' in the second of the three senses defined above. This area will ordinarily be referred to as 'the French Mandated Territories', 'Syria and Lebanon' or 'the Levant States'. In the historical chapters (I-IV), however, it has been necessary to deal in general with the larger, geographical unit of the first definition. In these chapters, therefore, the term 'Syria' will be used to

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Notes on Foreign Trade Statistics

The figures published in the section of foreign trade are in respect of the Special imports and exports, defined as follows :

Special Imports : Comprise consumption goods cleared as such on direct entry from abroad or following a direct transit entry or upon clearance from the bonded warehouses, or upon acceptance as temporary imports.

The value is based on the amount given on the manifest after checking by the custom authorities, CIF the station of entry, excluding the custom duties.

The conversion into Syrian currency is based on the official rate of exchange, which is below the true value as per the market rate. The total value of imports based on the official rates was 68.6 per cent of the value based on the market rates in 1951 and 66.2 per cent in 1952.

Special Exports : Comprise local goods exported or goods of a foreign origin exported having earlier entered the country exempted of custom duty or, duty paid.

The value is given F.O.B. the Station of clearance.

Country of origin and country of destination : By country of origin is meant the producing country in the case of animal and vegetable products and the country where the last process of manufacture has been completed in the case of industrial products.

By country of destination is meant the country of final destination as known by the exporter and declared on the date of export.

ملاحظات عن احصائات التجارة الخارجية

ان الاحصائات الواردة في فصل التجارة الخارجية من هذه النشرة ترجع الى التجارة الخاصة للاستيراد والتصدير حسب التعريف التالي :

تجارة الاستيراد الخاصة : تتضمن البضائع الموضوعة في الاستهلاك سواء لدى ورودها مباشرة من الخارج او على اثر ترانزيت مباشر او عند اخراجها من المستودع او بعد قبولها تحت وضع الاستيراد المؤقت .

وقيمة هذه التجارة مستقاة من البيانات التي يقدمها اصحاب العلاقة بعد التحقق من صحتها من قبل المصالح الجمركية المختصة وهي قيمته اي قيمة البضاعة في محل الارسال مضافا اليها اجور النقل والتأمين وكافة المصاريف الاخرى حتى حدود التخليص ولا تدخل فيها الرسوم الجمركية .

وقد حولت المبالغ الاجنبية الى العملة السورية حسب الاسعار الرسمية وبذلك تكون القيم المذكورة دون القيم الفعلية التي اساسها اسعار السوق وقد كانت نسبة قيمة الاستيراد حسب السعر الرسمي القيمة حسب سعر السوق ٦٨,٦٪ عام ١٩٥١ و ٦٦,٢٪ عام ١٩٥٢ .

تجارة التصدير الخاصة : تتضمن البضائع الوطنية المصدرة والبضائع ذات المنشأ الاجنبي التي صدرت الى الخارج بعد ان تكون قد قبلت في الاقطار او اكتسبت الصفة الوطنية بدفع رسوم الاستيراد . وقيمة هذه التجارة هي «فوب» اي قيمة البضاعة بما فيها المصاريف حتى مكتب الاخراج .

بلد المنشأ والقصد : يعني بلد المنشأ بلد الانتاج فيما يتعلق بالمحاصيل الزراعية والحيوانية والبلد الذي تمت فيها مرحلة الصنع الاخير فيما يتعلق بالمنتوجات الصناعية . ويعني بلد القصد بلد القصد النهائي كما يعرفه المصدر ويصرح عنه بتاريخ التصدير .

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PRICES

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The method of collecting wholesale and retail prices as well as the method of computing the indices thereof, are as follows :

(1) Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices : The list of items for wholesale prices is divided into five categories :

The first category : comprises 28 food items.
The second category : comprises 23 items of raw materials.
The third category : comprises 18 items of locally manufactured products.
The fourth category : comprises 30 items for buildings and constructions.
The fifth category : comprises 10 items of fuel materials.

The prices for these items are collected weekly, and a monthly average is calculated for each item. This average is compared with that of the previous month and a percentage is given. A geometric average is then computed for each category, indicating the change in price of the category compared with the previous month. By means of the «Chain» method, the index numbers shown on page 165 have been produced, taking the average of 1949 as a base = 100.

The index numbers of each category have been left without combination into one general index of all categories, pending the completion of a special study which will form the basis for a: all-category index number.

نورد فيما يلي شرحاً عن كيفية جمع اسعار الجملة والفرق والطريقة التي اتبعت في استخراج الارقام القياسية عنها

(1) الارقام القياسية لاسعار الجملة

جرى تقسيم مواد اسعار الجملة الى خمسة اقسام :

يتضمن القسم الاول منها (المواد الغذائية) ٢٨ صنفاً ، والقسم الثاني (المواد الاولية) ٢٣ صنفاً ، والقسم الثالث (المنتجات الصناعية) ١٦ صنفاً ، والقسم الرابع (موادالبناء) ٣٠ صنفاً ، والقسم الخامس (المواد المشتقة) ١٠ اصناف .

وتجمع اسعار هذه المواد اسبوعيا ثم يستخرج الوسطي الشهري عن كل من هذه الاصناف ويقارن مع وسطي السعر لصنف ذاته في الشهر السابق ويعطى نسبة مئوية . ويستخرج الوسطي الهندسي من هذه النسب ، كل قسم على حدة ، فينتج عن ذلك النسبة المئوية لجملة القسم مقارنة بالشهر السابق . وبطريقة « السلاسل المتصلة » توصلنا الى الارقام القياسية الواردة في صفحة ١٦٥ باعتبار وسطي عام ١٩٤٩ يساوي ١٠٠

وقد تركنا هذه الارقام القياسية دون الخروج بها الى مقياس مجمل ريثما تتم دراستاني ستتخذها اساسا لتوحيد هذه المقاييس الخمسة .

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الاسعار

(1) الارقام القياسية لاسعار الفرق

لما كنا نحتاج الى القيام بدراسات وافية عن نفقات المعيشة لنبني عليها الارقام القياسية لنفقات المعيشة ، وحيث انه تعذر علينا حتى الآن القيام بمثل هذه الدراسات لضيق جهاز مديريتنا ولعدم توفر المال اللازم لهذا الغرض رأينا ان نتصرف في الوقت الحاضر الى تنظيم الرقم القياسي لاسعار الفرق لاهم المواد الغذائية .

ويجب التنويه هنا الى ان الرقم القياسي هذا لا يمثل تكاليف المعيشة لكافة المواد الغذائية اذ لا يشمل اسعار الخضار والفواكه بل يشتمل الى ٢٢ صنفا حسب الجدول على الصفحة ١٦٤ من هذه النشرة وحسب التفصيل المبين في الجدول ذاته .

وتجمع اسعار الفرق هذه اسبوعيا ويستخدم الوسطي الشهري منها للوصول الى الرقم القياسي بطريقة « الوسطي الاجمالي » على الوجه التالي :

اذا اشير الى الاسعار والاصطلاحات س ١ س ٢ س ٣ الخ .. الى الاصناف ١ و ٢ و ٣ الخ .. خلال المدة الاساسية واشير الى الكمية ، وهي بمثابة الرقم التثقيلي العدلي ، بالاصطلاحات ك١ ك٢ ك٣ الخ ... والى الاسعار حسب الشهور به س١ س٢ س٣ الشهر الاول والثاني والثالث الخ .. تكون العلاقة :

$$\text{الرقم القياسي} = \frac{\text{س}_{1}\text{ك}_{1} + \text{س}_{2}\text{ك}_{2} + \text{س}_{3}\text{ك}_{3} \text{ (الشهر الاول)}}{\text{س}_{1}\text{ك}_{1} + \text{س}_{2}\text{ك}_{2} + \text{س}_{3}\text{ك}_{3} \text{ (المدة الاساسية)}} \times ١٠٠$$

الارقام القياسية لاسعار الفرق لمدينة دمشق لاثنين وعشرين صنفا من اولي الضروريات (وسطي ١٩٣٨ = ١٠٠)

INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL PRICES FOR 22 ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN DAMASCUS

(Base : Average 1936 = 100)

Table No. 5

جدول رقم ٥

الارقام القياسية حسب السنوات Index Numbers by Years			الارقام القياسية حسب الشهور Index Numbers by Months				
Av. Year	الارقام القياسية Index No.	وسطي السنوات	Month	١٩٥١ 1951	١٩٥٢ 1952	١٩٥٣ 1953	الشهور
1939	108,0	١٩٣٩	January	536,0	622,1	585,7	كانون الثاني
1940	157,6	١٩٤٠	February	535,2	626,4	589,8	شباط
1941	281,5	١٩٤١	March	536,4	594,2	572,7	آذار
1942	534,5	١٩٤٢	April	515,4	605,4	568,3	نيسان
1943	689,5	١٩٤٣	May	519,7	596,4	538,0	ايار
1944	741,2	١٩٤٤	June	529,5	580,2	523,3	حزيران
1945	820,5	١٩٤٥	July	521,7	568,7	530,0	تموز
1946	798,1	١٩٤٦	August	545,6	574,7	523,5	آب
1947	690,1	١٩٤٧	September	563,9	572,7	523,5	ايلول
1948	662,1	١٩٤٨	October	607,5	585,0	538,7	تشرين اول
1949	561,6	١٩٤٩	November	613,6	594,4	523,1	تشرين الثاني
1950	477,9	١٩٥٠	December	612,3	609,7	524,5	كانون اول

Source : Ministry of National Economy.

المصدر : وزارة الاقتصاد الوطني

(2) Index Number of Retail Prices :

As it is beyond the means of this Department at present to conduct a family budget enquiry, on which to base the compilation of an index number of cost-of-living, we ended towards preparing an index number of retail prices covering mainly essential food commodities.

The index number of retail prices shown in the following table, is based on 22 items listed on page 82, of which 19 are foodstuffs and 3 are other essential items, namely soap, kerosene and cigarettes. Base retail prices are collected weekly and monthly averages thereof is used in arriving at the index number by the «Aggregate» methods as per the following equation :

Where P1, P2, P3 etc... indicate the prices of item 1, 2, 3 etc... for the base period and Q21, Q3 etc... indicate the quantities involved, and P1 P2 P3 etc... indicate the prices in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. months.

$$\text{Index number} = \frac{P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 + P_3Q_3 \text{ (for 1st month)}}{P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 + P_3Q_3 \text{ (for base period)}} \times 100$$